R. H. MACY & CO. SIXTH-AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

We have completed our semi-

annual "stock taking," and have made immense reductions in the various departments to arouse our constituents from the usual indifference consequent to the Summer, Iull.

BLACK SILK. BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.

000 REMNANTS, FROM 5 TO 22 YARDS EACH THEY ARE THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF GROS GRAIN - RHADAME - DUCHESSE, LUNOR, AND ROUND CORD FAILLE FRANCAISE AT 88c. 99c. 81 12. AND \$1 25 PER YARD, WHICH IS FAR BELOW OF PRODUCTION. THESE ARE THE CAREFULLY WOVEN SILKS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED, AS THEY WERE MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS AS SAMPLES UPON WHICH ORDERS
WERE SOLICITED EARLIER IN THE SEASON.
THIS IS A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN
THE FUNCEST OF A LIVE OF BLACK SILE AT

THE CHOICEST QUALITY OF BLACK SILE AT PRICES USUALLY CHARGED FOR ORDINARY SKIRT OR TRIMMING SILE.

WHITE AND COLORED SILKS CREAM WHITE CHINA SILK, 22 INCHES WIDE,

AT 50c. PER YARD.

AT 50c. PER YARD.

AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHECK AND FLAID SURAIS IN NAVY, GOBLIN, BROWN, OLIVE, GARNET, GRAY, AND OTHER VERY DESIRABLE COMBINATIONS AT 58c.; REGULAR VALUE 81.

24-INCH DOUBLE WARP BLACK AND WHITE 24-INCH DOUBLE WARP BLACK AND WHITE CHECK AND PLAID SURAHS, 20 DIFFERENT STYLES, AT 60c.; WORTH \$1 10. 160 PIECES PRINTED INDIA SILKS, 27 INCHES WIDE, 49c., 59c., AND 60c.

STRAW HATS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

Immense Reductions in Prices of

CHEVALIER OPERA CLASSES,

£1 40, £1 74, £1 98 and £2 24.

SHOES

FOR MOUNTAIN, SEASHORE, TENNIS AND BI-CYCLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, AT PRICES THAT CAN-

BATHING SUITS

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN VARIETY GREAT, STYLES MANY, PRICES SMALL

FISHING TACKLE.

We keep the best quality and highest grades of fishing tackle. If you have judgment of your own compare and be convinced that notwithstanding our prices are about one-half what regular dealers charge our goods cannot be excelled. but if your judgment is based on prices only pay for the pleasure and be happy.

MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS.

MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY ANDERSON'S OTCH FLANNELS, OF LATEST DESIGNS, MANU FACTURED ON GUR PREMISES, \$3.49, FOR WHICH \$7 IS CHARGED ELSEWHERE, SPECIAL BAR-GAINS IN FLANNEL SHIRTS,

A FULL LINE OF LINEN DUSTERS, ALPACA AND OTHER SUMMER COATS IN MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTED BATH ROBES, \$4 19, \$5 79 AND UPWARD.

SUMMER CAMES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. HOUSE GAMES,

ALL SORTS. GARDEN AND LAWN GOODS.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO ALL TOWNS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES ON PAID PURCHASES OF

\$5 AND OVER. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

We close at noon on Saturdays during July and August.

R. H. MACY & CO

LURED INTO THE WOODS BY A STRANGER. EXPERIENCE OF A LITTLE GIRL AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Boston, June 30 (Special) .- A dispatch from Spring-

feld, Mass., gives the following interesting story: Polly, the eight-year-old daughter of M. Hockinberg, A Hebrew merchant, who carries on a small store on Worthington-st., passed through a strange experience this evening. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon she told her mother that a strange man had invited her to ride on the horse-cars, promising to pay her fare up to Chicopee. Her mother forbade her going and the child returned to her play. Soon after she disappeared, and the most persistent search failed to disclose her whereabouts. One of her playmates said she had got on a horse-car with a strange man. It seems that the child was entired on a Chicopee horse car soon after leaving the house, by a rough-clad stranger, who had promised her a new pair of stockings and shoes and some candy. Arrived at Chicoped st before dusk, the stranger induced the girl to accompany him to a lonely spot in the woods, on the cutskirts of the town, by the river bank. While there his manner frightened the child, who wanted to go home. The rascal strove to calm her fears, and had partially succeeded, when the notes of a song, by some one driving a peddling cart along a lonely road were heard. Polly recognized the song. She cried out to the traveller, who reined in his horse and inquired what was wanted. The child recognized her father's

consin, a young man who drove a cart for him. The young man, in a surprised tone, asked what the girl was doing at that hour so many miles out in the country. She replied that a man had brought her there. The abductor at this point stepped forward saying he would take her back to the city on the horse cars. Finding his entrities useless the fellow

NO MACKEREL AT GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester, Mass., June 30 (Special).—The fish mar-ket in the last week has been in better condition than some weeks, but the principal feature is the scarciy of mackerel, which are greatly desired. Reports from North Ray, say that a large body of mackerel has been schooling between Prince Edward's Island and Capo Breton, and several good hauls by provincial worsels have been made. On the New-England coast mackerel fishing is a failure.

PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS IN THE NORTHWEST St. Paul, June 30.-Grasshoppers have recently appeared by the million in this neighborhood and seri usly threaten the annihilation of the crops. It has decided to pay \$1 a bushel for them to secure destruction.

DISCUSSING WATERWAYS.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL AMENDED. TWO ENORMOUS SHIP CANALS PROVIDED FOR

AFTER A LIVELY DEBATE. Washington, June 30.—The Senate this morning resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, and passed many amendments, chiefly with regard to Western rivers and harbors. An amendment directing a survey for a ship canal from La Salle to Michigan, near Chicago, 160 feet wide and 14 feet deep, was opposed by Mr. Sherman on the ground that it might lower the level of the lake, and that its principal utility would be to provide sewerage for Chicago. He also opposed a similar provision as to

the Hennepin Canal. Mr. Leller advocated both propositions as being in the interests of trade and commerce and declared that the railroad companies had been the sturdy opponents of waterways across the continent.

Mr. Sherman spoke of the magnitude of the proposed ship canal. He said that the distance from Chicago to the mouth of the Illinois River at La Salle was 250 miles, a greater distance than the proposed Nicaragua Canal from ocean to ocean, and the estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal was \$95,000,000. The discussion was further continued by Senators Vest, Call and Allison-Senators Teller and Allison advocating both propositions, Mr. Vest arguing against the Hennepin project, but having less objection to the survey of the canal from La Salle to Chicago. If the River and Harbor bill was worth the paper on which it was written, this was the most important waterway project on it. It ran through a densely populated region, teeming with industries and commerce. And was Congress, he asked, to appropriate \$22,000,000 for rivers and harbors and to higgle about a proposition which was intended to connect the great lake system with the Mississippi River? The motion was agreed to, and the amendment so modified was agreed

The amendment directing the Secretary of War to locate a canal from the Illinois River at Hennepin to the Mississippi River at the mouth of Rock River then agreed to, after a protest by Mr. Vest that it would commit the Government absolutely to the construction of the canal, Senators Gorman and Beck denying that it did so, and Mr. Allison declining to commit himself one way or the other. The amendment abolishing the Missouri River Commission was agreed to.

NEW CLASSES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. PRATURES OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER EXTENDING

THE CLASSIFICATION. Washington, June 30.-The President has issued an Executive order extending the classification of the Civil Service, and it went into effect this morning. The order provides that the officers, clerks and other employes of all the executive departments shall be arranged in the following classes:

Class A-All persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$720 or a compensation at the rate of less than Class B-All persons receiving an annual salary of

\$720 or more, or a compensation of the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum. Class C-All persons receiving an annual salary of

\$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum. Class D-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class E-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum. Class 1-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a compensation of \$1,200 or more, but

Class 2-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation of \$1,400 or more, but tess than \$1,600.

Class 3-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation of \$1,600 or more, but Class 4-All persons receiving an annual salary of

\$1.800 or more, or a compensation of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000.

Class 5-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation of \$2,000 or more.

It is provided that no person who may be appointed to an office by and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a messenger, laborer, workman or watchman (not including any person who may be designated as a skilled laborer or workman), shall be considered as within this classification, and no person so employed shall without examination under the Civil Service rules be assigned to clerical duty.

It is also ordered that no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the Civil Service rules in any of the classes above designated until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission, and his eligibility has been certified by said commission. merely as a messenger, laborer, workman or watch-

HOW LONG WILL THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS BE? Washington, June 30 (Special).-Members are now venturing predictions as to the length of the present session of Congress. The members of the Ways and Means Committee expect to reach a vote on the Tariff bill before the first of August. Time must then be allowed for the Senate to consider the matter, and the prevailing opinion is that Congress will be in session on the 15th of August, probably as late as the first of September. When the Senate gets the Mill bill, it will probably not take the Finance Committee long to prepare a substitute, which will be reported by the majority, the minority reporting the Mills bill. There is no idea that the session will be prolonged in an effort to reach an agreement between the two

The condition of the appropriation bills on this, the last day of the fiscal year, is not promising. Those that have become laws are two Urgent Deficiency bills, the Pensions, the Indian and Military Acade Those in conference are the District of Columbia, the Legislative, the Consular and Diplomatic, the Post Office and the Agricultural. The fortifications and the Ceneral Deficiency bills are still in the House Committee. The Army, the Navy, the River and Harbor and the Sundry Civil bills have passed the House, but have not yet been acted upon by the

CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC SALARIES. Washington, June 30 (Special).—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was finally agreed upon this afternoon after a long struggle in conference over a Senate amendment appropriating \$25,000 to send an expedition to be composed of one Army officer and one Navy officer, geologist, mineralogist and a naturalist to explore the Upper Congo basin and to report upon its resources. A compromise was effected on a commercial agent, to be stationed at Boma and to be paid \$4,000 a year salary and expenses. other changes agreed upon in conference were making the Charge d'Affaires at Uruguay and Paraguay a Minister Resident at \$7,500, Instead of \$5,000; making the Ministers Resident in Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and Venezuela full Envoys; in creasing the salary of the Minister to Corea \$2,500; providing Secretaries of Legation for the Argentine Republicand Venezuela, and raising the salary of the Consul Tague \$1,000. All the senate amendments changing one salaries of Consuls to various ports in Mexico are stricken out.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL COMPLETED. Washington, June 30 .- The conferees on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill have finally reached an agreement. The only question at issue, the special commissioner to the Congo region, has been adjusted by an agreement to provide instead for United States Consul at Roma at a salary of \$4,000, who is expected to develop United States commercial interests in that region.

A NOVEL WAY TO DISPOSE OF THE SURPLUS. Washington, June 30.-In Treasurer Hyatt's mail this morning, was a postal card containing the fol-

lowing curious message: lowing curious message:

A. D., 1888, Ezra 38, 6, 27. I direct the Treasurer of the United States to forward to the Treasurer of Mexico the sum of \$1,500,000, to be used for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood. You may be worse off yourselves in a few years and a country with a surplus cannot use it to better advantage. This act takes affect on the receipt of this card.

UNITED STATES HEAVEN.

Ezra, King of England

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, June 30.—The bond offerings to-day were as follows: Four per cents, registered—\$7,000 at 127 ex-interest, \$300 at highest price to-day, \$20,

000 at 127 3-8 ex-interest. Four-and-a-half per cents, coupon-\$8,000 at 1071-4. Four-and-a-half per cents, registered-\$275,000 at 107 5-8, \$39,000 at 107 1-8, making a grand total of

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon ac-2349,000. copted the following bonds: Four per cents, registered -\$7.000 at 128, \$500 at 128. Four-and-a-half per cents, registered -\$39,000 at 107 1-8.

EMBARRASSMENTS IN BUSINESS. Louisville, Ky., June 30.-The F. A. Gerst Company, white goods and notions, filed a deed of assignment this morning with the Louisville Safety Vault and Trust Company as assignee. Liabilities \$90,000; nominal assets \$134,000, including stock \$53,000, Assets will probably realize \$100,000. The assign-

ment is the result of the recent death of F. A. Gerst, SIGHT-SEERS AT THE PIER. which made a settlement necessary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 30.—E. T. Lumwalt, the humber broker. No. 18 Gillillan filock, this city as forced to make an assignment yesterday by an attachment for \$900 issued by Ashland, Wis., creditors. Liabilities \$25,000; assets \$8,000.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON THE SEA.

HIS REMOVAL TO THE STEAMER SWATARA SAFELY ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington, June 30.—The following bulletin issued at noon to-day by General Sheridan's physicians, shows that the scheme to remove him to Nonquit, Mass.,

has been successfully begun: At five minutes before 11 this morning, General Sheridan was moved from his house, arriving on board the Swatara about an hour later. The whole transfer was accomplished without the slightest obstacle or delay. He rested well last night, bere the removal excellently, and is now in at least as good condition as before leaving his home. Through the kindness and forethought of Captain McGowan, every possible arrangement for his safety and comfort has been made. The ship will sail

safety and comfort has been made. The same should be cheef a should be should be cheef a should be should be cheef a should be s

At 1:15 o'clock, as the tide was at its highest point, the hawsers were east loose and the ship swung out of her dock. The ship was assisted out into the Po-tomac by tug, when she was east loose and proceeded slowly down the river on her way to Nonquit. Colenel Kellogg said the voyage would probably occupy sev-eral days, and he thought the sea air would do the General a great deal of good.

SHERIDAN'S SUMMER COTTAGE BY THE SEA. Boston, June 30 (Special).-Nonquit is a little summer resort on Buzzard's Bay. Fifteen or twenty cears ago a syndicate of six men bought six large Only two of the farmhouses remain, and these are leased to men approved by the syndi-cate. Besides these people there are only the cottagers and guests of the hotel in the No one can erect a cottage except on approval or by invitation of the syndi-The hotel is owned and run by the syndicate, They also own the little steamer that runs between New-Bedford and Nonquit and the wharf where it lands, and no picnic parties are permitted to land except by written permission. All this naturally lends unusual exclusiveness and quiet. There is good fishing in the bay, and plenty of partridge and

Nonquit is on a slight slope; the cottages begin just far enough from the edge of the water to give a go view of the Bay. The cottage occupied last summer by him was one of those nearest to the shore. It was new and roomy, but not large enough to accommodate the family and guests, and the General engaged apartments for the latter at the hotel. General Sheridan's new cottage, just completed, is not particularly noticeable except by its newness. It faces to the East and all around it broad plazzas give an inviting shade.

HOPING TO DEFEAT THE IOWA LAW.

RAILROAD MEN ARGUING THAT THE LAW IS UN-

CONSTITUTIONAL. Chicago, June 30.-The action of Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, and Judge Pairall, of the Iowa State Court, granting temporary njunctions against the Iowa Railroad Commissioners. is the principal topic of conversation in railroad The officials of the Iowa roads are greatly They profess to believe that when the motion is argued at Leavenworth, on July 5, Judge Brewer vill make the injunction permanent. The petition upon which Judge Brewer granted the Injunction sets forth that the new Iowa law is unconstitutional and in conflict with the Interstate Commerce law; that it does not sufficiently define the offences for which it indertook to impose enormous penalties on common carriers for charging unreasonable rates; that it makes the railroads guilty of extortion for making rates, for which penalties are prescribed of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the first offence and not less than \$5,000 per more than \$10,000 for each and every subsequent offence. As each ship nent is considered a separate offence, the penaltics would so accumulate as to cause the confiscation of every railroad in lowa. It is further averred that the law, in addition to the above penalties, gives shippers the right to recover three times the ar of excess charges on every shipment and the at-torney's fees. Another objection is that the Commissioners' schedule is made prima facie evidence of reasonable rates, which would raise the arbitrary pre sumption of guilt on the part of the railroads, without giving them an opportunity to prove their innocence. It is also said to interfere with the Interstate Commerce law because the State rates affect the Interstate rates. The proposed schedule of rates, it is charged, is unreasonable and unjust and amounts practically to confiscation of the railroad properties in Iowa. The bill also claims that the rates adopted by the railroads on May 1, were reasonable and just. A dispatch from Des Moines says:

A dispatch from Des Moines says:

The point involved in this case on which it is understood the railways depend for a final triumph, has never been adjudicated in the Federal Courts. In the famous granger cases which went up from lowg thirteen years ago, the power of the Legislature to control railways, for a maximum schedule of both passenger and freight rates and to exercise a supervisory power over the roads generally, was disputed. The court ruled against the roads. It is claimed that the act of making a schedule is a legislative act and that legislative power cannot be conferred by the Legislature upon the Board of Commissioners. If the decision is against the Board, the Legislature might adopt a tariff of maximum rates and enact it into law, in which event it would stand. If this case goes adversely, no doubt the Governor will convene the Legislature as soon as practicable and urgo them to enact the Commissioners' tariff into law. The situation then could be decidedly interesting. The case will also be tried in the State courts.

PLEASED WITH THE ACCOMMODATIONS. Three months ago a special committee from the New-England Seciety of Orange called on the officials of the Eric Company with r proposition specifying certain train service and other accommodations conditional upon the transfer of a large amount of commuter patronage to the Eric Company. The propos' on was accepted, three months have passed, and the slowing is extracted from the letter referred to which bears the individual

from the letter referred to which bears the individual signatures of three hundred new commuters:

"The undersigned have been daily travellers upon the express train service inaugurated on April 2, 1888, and as the time for which we agreed to purchase the tickets is about to expire we wish to express to you our satisfaction at the complete manner in which you have carried out your part of the contract. The running time, regularity, character of couches, progressive improvement in the tracks, conduct of conductors and trainmen, and general care exercised for our comfort, have been all that not requested by you, we still wish to assure you of our continued support, both personal and by our influence with others who have not yet found it practicable to make use of your liberal provisions."

WIDE-AWAKE RAILWAY MEN.

Two hundred and fifty employes of the Manhattan Railway Company met at Masonie Hall Friday evening and organized a Harrison and Morton Club. Speeches were made by C. H. Hildreth and C. J. Decker, and preparations were made for engaging in the active work of the campaign. The officers elected are C. H. Clarke, president; C. J. Decker, first vice-president; J. A. Logan, second vice-president; H. Hazen, third vicepresident; George W. Phillips, treasurer; Richard Chalmers, recording secretary; C. H. Hildreth, corresponding secretary; P. Carroll, C. A. Pepoon, H. O. Comegys, executive committee; R. K. Knowlton, sergeant-at-arms.

TO DEFY THE NEW-JERSEY LICENSE LAW. Long Branch, June 30 (Special) .- No little excite ment and discussion has been caused here by the liquor dealers and beer saloons who have decided to sell openly to morrow. Under the new High License law, all who sell liquor on Sundays and are convicted will have their licenses taken away. members of the Law and Order League say that they will prosecute to the full extent of the law all dealers detected selling liquor on Sunday.

DEATH OF M. K. WOODBURT. Rochester, N. Y., June 30.-Marcus Knowlton Woodbury, one of Rochester's oldest and best known citizens, died this morning. He was born in Meridian near this city in 1826, and has been a resident of this city for the greater part of his life. He was senior member of the firm of Woodbury & Co., of this city.

WATCHING THE DUKE AND DUCHESS SAIL. MANY FLOWERS RECEIVED-PRIENDS GREET THEM

AGAIN. The steamship Aurania yesterday carried from this port the Duke of Marlborough and the newly made Duchess, who on Priday morning was plain Mrs. Louis . Hamersley. Their departure was a quiet one, and while the usual number of people who always swarm upon the pier and the deck of the vessel whenever an cean steamer leaves New-York was increased by several hundred persons, attracted by the announcement that the ducal pair would sail for home yesterday morning, they were rewarded by no sensational developments. The bride and bridegroom arrived at the pier so quietly that few persons were aware of their presence, and after they got on board the vessel they ught seclusion that bailled the curious.

The Aurania sailed at 10:30 a. m. Before 10 o'clock had arrived there was a large throng on the pier, and nearly every one was alert to obtain a glimpse of the English Duke and his American wife. Friends of the couple sent a liberal supply of floral gifts to testify to their esteem and satisfaction at the union. There were numerous bouquets, and among the more ambitious pieces were horse-shoes of pond lilles and roses, and baskets filled with fragrant flowers. These were placed on the saloon table. The Aurania's captain surrendered his room for the couple to use as a private parlor. The stateroom of the Duke was C.C., and No. it was secured for his man-servant. The Duchess

It was after 10 o'clock when a carriage drove up to the Cunard wharf, and at the outer door of the pier the Duke and the Duchess alighted. They walked through the crowd to the gang-plank, and were on board the steamer before they were noticed by many. Their servants had preceded them with the hand luggage. Creighton Webb had reached the steamer also on board, and went with them to the cantain's cabin, Henry Clews had made an early call on the couple at the home of the bride, then he took a hansom cab and followed the bridal carriage on its way to the pier. He went on board, but didn't stay long, both he and Mr. Webb leaving the vessel quietly a little before the fixed hour for sailing. The brital couple were seen by few persons after they got on board, the Duke especially keeping out of the way of reporters and sight-seers. A glimpse was obtained of the Duchess, sitting in the captain's cabin, reading the papers, and apparently interested in the accounts of the marriage. Her pretty little maid was with her.

The Duke was dressed in a dark gray cutaway coat. with trousers of a slightly lighter pattern. He wore a black silk hat and carried in gloved hands a light cane of dark wood, with a gold head. A navy blue four-inhand scarf, loosely tied, was unrelieved by any pin. The dress of the Duchess was of terra cotta cloth. broken with black panels and trimmings of black. She wore a dark bonnet, with a gray veil half concealing her face, and long undressed kid gloves hacmonizing with the color of her suit. A small pearl pin in the bounet was the only ornament visible and a bunch of narcissus was fastened at the corsage. Tall and stately, the Duchess of Mariborough made a most pleasing impression upon those who saw her, and the whisper

see them off was that farewells had been taken at the dinner the evening before, given by him at Delmonico's. The hour at which the party broke up was 11:30 p. m. and as the Aurania was to sail so early as 10:30 a. m., Mr. Clews proposed that "good byes" and best wishes should be given to the happy pair that night. Mr. Clews said: "I think that the Duchess will be well received abroad and her dignity, her grace and her tat will coin for her general approbation. She will open a new career for her husband in my opinion, and I think you will soon see him in political life. He is an unusually well-informed man and possesses a great deal of ability. He is the equal of Lord Randolph Churchill in talents, and besides he possesses more of that quality which Americans class as level-headedness. The Duchess shows her patriotism by her desire to have sent over to England."

her victoria and some of her other American carriages sent over to England."

Dr. D. C. Potter, of the Tabernacle Eaptist Church, in Second-ave., who performed the religious ceremony after the couple had been married by Mayor Hewitt in the City Hall, did not care to talk yesterday about the service, which was attended by Mrs. Cruger, Creighton Webb and Thomas L. James. When asked if he had any consciontious scruples against marrying the couple because the Duhe's first wife had been discoved from him, he repiled:

if he had any conscientious scruppes against marrying the couple because the Dulle's first wife had been divorced from him he rentled:

"Not at all. Of course the Episcopalian clergymen could not perform the ceremony, simply because the canons of their Church would not permit them. It was not a matter for their consciences to determine. I was under no such restraint. The couple had already been legally married by Mayor Hewitt. Under the circumstances, therefore, there seemed no reason why I shouldn't marry them also,"

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS. WHAT REPUBLICANS SAY ABOUT THE TICKET

WHEN THE PUBLIC IS NOT LISTENING. Ex-Governor Washburn, of Minnesota, who is at the hatting yesterday about the Republican ticket, said "The party-any party-is to be congratulated when its nominee is at once recognized as being as strong as the The contest this fall will be upon a principle. The candidate of the party has no weakness that will make him fall behind the measure of the strength of that principle, and therefore the nomination must be recognized as a strong one. General Harrison has every prospect of

an election, because of the principles he represents."

One of the vigorous Republicans of the Nutmeg State is J. G. Batterson, who said yesterday in sturdy tones:
"I wanted nothing from the National Convention that I haven't got. I like the nomination. If Mr. Biaine had been nominated this would have been the worst and bit-terest campaign the country ever saw. He wasn't nominated, but the selection of General Harrison has been the ternest kind of rebuke to Mr. Blaine's Mugwump of It has clearly demonstrated, too, the great fact that their opposition to Mr. Biains in 1884 was not as they claimed because of his personal character, but because they are free traders and want to plunge this coun-English control. Their hypocrisy has b shown so distinctly that no one will ever have any respect for them again. If the Harpers had secured Blaine's spect for the management of the print, there wouldn't have been a Mugwump in that institution in my judgment. I don't think we want any of them back. The people all elect the Republican ticket without the Pharisces."

A heart-broken man who came away from Chicago with downcast countenance was Patrick Ford, of "The Irish World." James G. Blaine is the idel of his soul among men. When the great leader refused to accept a nomination except by manipular constitution except by manipular constitution. tion except by unanimous consent of the leaders, after it had become evident that he could easily be renominated, the Irish leader broke down utterly There was much anxious inquiry as to what he would do in the present sit-Mr. Ford is a pious man and a man of conscience It is predicted that he will pray over the matter and deermine to support General Harrison, whose Administration would immeasurably benefit the Irish race as compared with that of Cleveland."

CHASKA AND HIS BRIDE IN WASHINGTON. Washington, June 30 (Special).-A stir of excitement was caused in the Indian Office this morning by the news that Chaska and his bride were in the building. Mrs. James Campbell, as she is now known, was Miss Cora Fellows, of this city. She was a teacher in an Indian school in Dakota, and tehre met her husband. Her marriage was the subject of considerable newspaper notice, and consequently there was a good deal of curiosity, especially among the female clerks in the Indian Office, to see the couple. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had some business to transact In the office. Mr. Campbell, who is an Indian of mixed blood, made a good appearance. He was dressed neatly and wore a pair of brown kid gloves. He speaks English fluently, although he has the habit of his race and is not much of a talker. He had some lands in the West and they wanted to ascertain thir status. Mrs. Campbell took the lead in all injufries. She said that she did not understand why there was so much gossip. She said that they intended to leave the city next week for the West, where they will settle down to farming upon the land which Campbell owns.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER'S CHANGE OF HEART.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 30 (Special).—"The Saturday Call," edited by J. W. Hagar, a pronounced Democrat, and backed by E. Hamilton Freeman, the Democratic postmaster of this city, came out to-day squarely against Cleveland, in a strong editorial, and placed the pictures of Harrison and Morton at the ead of its columns as its ticket. It says that Cleveland has forfeited all claim to the support of honest men by allowing Government appointees unrebuked to commit such flagrant acts as have been committed in this city. It predicts the election of the Republican ticket, and with other Democratic journals asserts that it is a good one. is the organ of the Democratic Alliance of this sec tion, which organization is composed of the most respectable portion of the party. A. D. Wales, P. Rogers, Dudley T. Finch and other's heretofore prominent Democrats, declare that they will stump the county for the Republicans. and are quite likely to carry out their intentions.

WHY HE BECOMES A REPUBLICAN.

FOR AMERICA AND AMERICAN INTERESTS. ORGE Q. RICHMOND, A LEADING LAWYER OF COLORADO, STATES HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Washington, June 30 (Special).-Western men here greatly interested in the receipt of a letter addressed ently by George Q. Richmond to James F. Matthews, Denver, Col. Mr. Richmond has heretofore been a stanch Democrat, but he has had enough of it. He wants no more. He has transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, and for reasons which he forcibly states in a letter to Mr. Matthews, who is the chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In that letter Mr. Richmond says:

For you personally, and very many others, I have unlimited respect, but for the Democratic party I have none. I have severed my connection with the organization, and transferred my affections and loyalty to the Republican party, and from now on will be found in that column, if I can carry a torch. My faith in the sincerity of Democratic professions and platforms has entirely exuded, and I bid farewell to those things I loathe, i. e., free trade, demonetized silver, and Grover Cleveland, and go to those things I most love—protective tariff, gold and silver as money, the expenditure of our surplus in the United States, Treasury in payment of our National debt, and for great National objects for which a warrant can be found in the Constitution. Canadian salvare of America party, and from now on will be found in that column, the Constitution : freedom from Canadian seizure of American fishermen, home rule in Ireland, and for any man whom the Chicago Convention may nominate.

I am for New England and against Old England; for America against Great Britain and all foreign nations; for my country first, last and always. I prefer the Republican club of America to the Cobden club of England. I relish the products of American farms under protection but dislike the products of English farms under free trade. I am opposed to any measure, called by any name, that places weel, sait, lumber, hemp, flax, peas, beans, cabbages, potatoes, seeds, fruits and vegetables on the free list, while England protects first, prunes, tobacco. free list, while England protects figs, prunes, tea, raisins, coffee, cocoa, currants, beer, wine and spirits. I am opposed to Chinese cheap labor, and therefore I oppose free trade that permits the fruits of labor in China can manufactures, American institutions, American fisher in competition with the products of foreign countries under ective tariff. Bismarck says Germany fears nobody American, native and foreign born, entertain of this

It ought to be added that Mr. Richmond is one of It ought to be added that Mr. Richmond is one of the leading lawyers of Southern Colorado; that he was a partner of the late Governor Pitkin; that his standing in the social, legal and financial circles in his State is unquestioned, and that he has repeat-edly been the standard bearer of the Democratic party in its campaigns in Colorado. He was only recently he Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney-General. Subsequently he was elected Mayor of Pueblo, which has always been considered a kepub-lican stronghold.

AFFECTION FOR HARRISON IN INDIANA. THE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR AS IT

LOOKED TO A MASSACHUSETTS MAN. Boston, June 30 (Special .- J. Henry Gould, one of the Massachusetts delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, did not return to Boston until Friday. apolis, where he congratulated General Harrison, for whom he had voted from first to last, and took part in a great ratification meeting. He was the only momber of the Massachusetts delegation to visit Indianapolis at that time. When asked, upon his re-turn to Boston, what he thought of the action of the

"The nemenation of General Harrison was the best possible solution of the question before the National Convention and prevented heart-burnings in the party. I took the position that the doubtful States should be consulted on the selection of candidates, as those States would really be the battle ground for the cam-I adhered to this view from the time of leaving home until the nominations were made. I had the confidence of General Harrison's managers and attended all their conferences, and am glad to say that his candidacy was conducted in the most honorable manner. They antagonized no other candidate, consequently a friendly feeling prevailed in all the The New-York delegation was sincere and earnest on its vote for General Harrison as the most available candidate before the Conion, as he was a brave soldier and a man of excellent record in the United States Senate, was said to be the father of the pension bill which was afterward adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, and is the strongest and most popular man in his own State, a man of high character and a man of brains."
"What state of affairs did you find in Indianapolis?"

"Upon my arrival there on Tuesday afternoon, the population seemed to have turned out en masse in e of the Presidential nominee, and men, women and children were rivaling one another in expressions Thousands of trumpets were sounding, bands were playing. American flags were flying from many buildings. Arches spanned some streets. was everywhere, and in fact the city seemed wild with joy at the choice which the Convention had made. General Harrison, when called upon at his home, did not seem elated with success; but, while appreciating the high honor which had been conferred upon him, was perfectly self-possessed and greeted us all in a friendly manner. He seemed to lose sight of bimself in his earnestness for the party success and impressed ative of the Republican party. Mr. Harrison won the hearts of all by the charming manner in which she received her guests, and everything in the house bespoke domestic happiness. The people of Indiana assured us that they would attend to Indiana themselves, and would not require outside assistance and they predicted a majority of 15,000 for Harrison. The mass-meeting of the evening was attended by 8,000 people, it is estimated, among them the survivors of the old Tippecanoe Club with a small log cabin. which they had carried in procession in 1840, and also the banner which the club carried in that year. It was a remarkably enthusiastic needing and mention of General Harrison's name was received with deafening applause.

AN ANECDOTE OF ANDREW JACKSON. Andrew Jackson's ward, has written a letter to Thomas F. Gilroy, to be read at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration. He says that when General Jackson was on his death bed in 1844 he sent for Mr. Butler to consult him about a letter he had received from Com-modore Elliott, of the United States Navy, who, returning from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean offered "Old Hickory" the sarcophagus of a Roman Emperor, which he begged him to accept, Mr. Butler and the General's relatives thought the present ought to be accepted, but the General look a different vie and wrote a letter to Commodore Elliott declining it and saying that the sarcophagus of a Roman Emperor was not a fit receptacle for the remains of an American Democrat. Mr. Gilroy thinks the letter, when it is read, will be received by the Tammany people with great demonstrations of approval.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE IN NEW-JERSEY. Bridgeton, N. J. June 30.—An enthusiastic Repub-licans mass meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Thursday night, to ratify the Presidential nominations and form a campaign club. J. Boyd Nixon called the meeting to order effecting a temporary organizathe meeting to order electing a temporary organiza-tion, of which David McEride was elected chairman, and T. W. Trenchard secretary. Stops were taken to-ward permanent organization and several committees to that end were appointed. Fifty-seven members were enrolled, making by far the most encouraging perliminary meeting ever held here, and it is confi-dently believed that a club of over 300 will be formed. It is estimated that Cumberland County will give a Republican plurality of 1,000 to the ticket.

UNION VETERANS LEAVE THE DEMOCRACY. Pittsburg, June 30 (Special).—General A. L. Pearson, of this city, National Commander of the Veterans' Legion, who went over to Hancek in 1880, has come back to the Republican fold, and will work for the election of Harrison and Morton. Charles F. McKenna, a prominent Democratic lawyer, who served in the war, on the Union side, and is now a leading Grand Army man, has forsaken the party of his life, and will also do his level best to secure victory for the grandson of Tippecance. These are said to be but the forerunners of large defections in Democratic ranks by Union veterans.

PHILADELPHIA'S UNION LEAGUE TO RATIFY. Philadelphia, June 30 (Special).-The Union League has called a meeting for July 9, to ratify the Repub-lican ticket and platform.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE. Hudson, N. Y., June 30.—The Democratic Club of the City of Hudson (incorporated) has elected the fol-lowing delegates to the Convention of the Democratic National League to be held in Baltimore July 4: Chester Miller, M. Parker Williams, Charles S. Harvey, E. A. Traver and Dubois Collier.

ME CLEVELAND CAN'T GO TO CINCINNATI. W.shington, June 30.-The President has informed

WARNER MILLER'S VIEWS.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR REPUBLICANS. NEW-YORK TO BE THE BATTLEGROUND THIS CAMP

PAIGN-A WINNING FIGHT AHEAD. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who came down from Herkimer on Friday to attend the mass-meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, was just starting for Gettysburg yesterday morning, where he will meet his old comrades in arms on July 4, when he was med in the big corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Seve eral men had crowded around him to talk about Chicago, all of whom greeted him with the now familiar title of "The next Governor of New-York." Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, was among the number, to whom the Senator remarked, apropos of Mr. Horr's speech of the previous evening ! "The whole country will soon be saying ba-a to Mr. Cleveland. You set a keynote. Mr. Horr." Senator

Miller was asked what he thought of the work of the Chicago Convention, and replied: "It is scarcely necessary for me to answer that question. The entire country must know from heartfly the situation is acceptable to me. The Con-

vention's work was well done." "How is the result received in this State?" "From the time I struck New-York State at Buffalo, on returning from Chicago, up to the present time, I have not found a single Republican who has raised even the faintest objection either to the plat-form or to the ticket. It has been remarkable that both are received heartfly, warmly and with growing enthusiasm by every one in the party. I have been in receipt of many letters from over the State giving information about various counties, which indicates the same condition as existing in other parts of the Empire commonwealth. These letters from my friends enable me safely to say that in this whole great State every man who is a Republican will support the ticket. Every man who was a Mugwump or an in-dependent in 1884, will support this platform and this ticket, except he be a Free-Trades. The fact is that the Mugwomps and Independents are, as a rule, free traders, who were not frank enough in 1884 to

admit the real ground of their defection.

or the other." "What do you hear about Democrats and the ticket !"

must fish or cut bait. This is to be a fight between

the two parties on a great principle of public policy.

There is no middle ground. Every man will be

forced sooner or later to take his place on one side

"I intended to mention my information in that regard. In addition to the good feeling in our own ranks, there is a widespread feeling in both parties that we are going to succeed. The Democrats dorse the personal qualities of our candidates, and can find no flaw in either. Business men promise to support the ticket, and, above all, the laboring men are indicating their purpose to give it their sympathics The laboring man is the bulwark of the Nation, and this campaign is to be a fight for the American laboring man's benefit. I have had numerous letters from business men and manufacturers

American laboring man's benefit. I have had numerous letters from business men and manufacturers promising to help elect the ticket. In 1884 these agencies were largely against us. In speaking of what laboring men will do, I base my statements on assurances received personally from many laboring men themselves since the Chicago Convention adjourned. So it is safe to say that in this state the Republican platform and ticket will receive not only the united and earnest support of Republicans, but the support of a large number of men who have been deep been Democrats, but are protective tariff men. "Will the Republicans carry New York?"

"Most assuredly they will. I believe that we shall have a great uprising of the people. But our friends and the people should understand thoroughly that jeew-fork is to be the battle ground of this contest and that the Democracy will leave no sione unturned and nothing undone to carry it. All means are alibe to them if only they can win. They have the advantage of position, of power, of patronage. We have, however, the advantage of the issue, of the support of intelligence, loyalty and patriotism, before which their columns of office-holders cannot stand; The people will assert themselves as sovereign against one-man power. One great difficulty in the political arena has been swept away by four years of Democratic rule. The present generation had no knowledge of what the Democratic party was in power. It has learned since 1884, that the Democratic party is un-American, unprogressive, and that it does not meet the just expectations of the country. It has carried out none of its promises and it has signally failed in every branch of Administrative Government."

Just as the Senator turned to go he stopped for a last emphatic word. "Let our people in New-York understand," said he, "that they must nerve themselves for the greatest political struggle in modern history. We shall meet here in New-York the entire power of the Democratic party is underestand," said he, "that they must nerve

PLANS FOR NEW MILLS AT FALL RIVER. Fall River, June 30 (Special) .- M. C. D. Borden, of New-York, who is now principal owner of the American Print Works, and who recently purchased the Fail River Iron Works, adjoining the print works, has just purchased the land next south of the old iron works property of the Richard Borden Manufacturing Com-This tract comprises about five and one-half acres and gives Mr. Borden control of all the land from the Old Colony Railroad Company property at the steamboat wharf south to Ferry-st., in all fifteen acres, including the most valuable wharf privileges in the city. Ten acres of this land are now unoccupied, including the old fron works, from which the buildings have been removed. What disposition will be made of this property by Mr. Borden is not definitely known, but the general opinion among manufacturers is that Mr. Borden will not suffer it long to remain idle. report is gaining circulation that he and other Newto supply the print works and that the plans are for a much larger plant than that of any present concern in the city.

MARKET FOR PRINT CLOTHS IN FALL RIVER. Fall River, Mass., June 30 (Special).—The print cloth market continues quiet at 4 cents for 64x64s and 3 1-2 cents for 60x56s. The large contracts ahead for future delivery cause a quiet market for spot pieces from 3.000 last week. The sales for the week have been 31,000 pieces, of which 20,000 were for spot and 11,000 for future delivery. The sales included 11,000 pieces odds, 18,000 pieces 64s and 2,000 pieces 55s; production for the week, 175,000 pieces; deliveries, 167,000 pieces.

THE ENDICOTT PEAR TREE NOT DEAD. Salem, Mass., June 30.—The story industriously circulated in the newspapers the last month, that the tree is alive and will bear fruit this season. tree was brought from England and planted by Governor John Endicott on his farm at Danversport, then Salem, some time previous to 1634.

SUMMER RESORTS OPEN NEAR FALL RIVER. Fall River, Mass., June 30 (Special) .- The summer resorts in this neighborhood will open for the season next Sunday. The principal hotels that will open for port Harbor, both of which will entertain many News Yorkers, and the new Stone Bridge House in Tiverton, The latter house has just been completed, and will be under the management of Colonel George Alexander formerly of the Lawton House.

ACCEPTING A NOMINATION TO CONGRESS. Worcester, Mass., June 30.-Joseph Walker had written a letter to the "Hon. P. H. Moen, and thousands of other Republican voters," accepting the subscription paper Congressional nomination in the Xth District.

DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A CANOR. Boston, June 30.-About 8:30 o'clock last night € canoe containing J. R. Codwise, of Wellesley Hills, and a young lady was capsized in Charles River. Codwise was drowned, but before sinking he made as effort to save his companion. The lady's scream attracted attention and she was rescued by Charles Brown and Albert Randall. The body of Codwise was

recovered an hour later. COTTON WORMS IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., June 30 .- Cotton worms have appeared in five counties in the southern part of this State and it is feared that they will do as much damage to the crop as in 1867, when the crop was a total failure.

PROFITS FROM A YOUNG CIRCUS. "The John L. Sullivan Attraction" circus which risited Mount Vernon a week ago resulted in a mutual feeling of disgust. The people would not recognize it with their presence and half dollars, and the circus people found it such a financial fathere that they resolved—never to favor the town again. But Robbie and Bay Colwell, two little boys but a short time out of dresses, who had frequently contributed their pennies to "The Tribune" Fresh-Air Fund, saw the pictures on the fences and decided to have a circus of their own to help give tenement-house children in this city a vacation in the country. A tent was improvised, the admission price was one cent, and by their athletic evolutions and jokes, they raised fifty cents, and have sent it to "The Tribune" Proch All Fund as "profits from a young circus.